THE ARIZONIAN.

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The City of Guaymas.

From an interesting letter written to a San Francisco paper some time since, we condense the following sketch of the city of Guaymas,

"The entrance to the harbor of Guaymas is about 200 yards wide, easy of access and without hidden dangers. The bay is some four miles in length, elbow shaped, and from a hundred yards to a mile in width, of which, however, only a very narrow channel is fit for vessels. Those of twelve feet draught have to anchor about two miles from town. The harbor is small, but good, and might be considerably enlarged by dredging. Its rocky edges abound in excellent oysters and its waters in a few species of fish. When rounding the elbow, nearer a mound called El Moro, the town and inner bay become visible. Ragged, red, barren hills rise from the very edge of the placid sheet of water.

There is a slope on the head of the bay, about half a mile in width by a mile in length, conmeeted with a level tract sloping to the southwest. On this slope stands Guaymas. Its present population is about 3,500 or 4,000, not counting Yaqui Indians, who have temporary camps in the suburbs.

Things look much better near by than at a distance, in Guaymas. The houses are the low one-story adobe buildings, with few doors and windows, some of which are protected by iron gratings. Behind these, in the cool of the evening, if not walking, the ladies enjoy the air and a peep at the passers-by. In the central part of the town there are some stone and brick buildings, and some of two stories; but being badly finished, they can hardly be distinguished from the adobes. The houses resemble long narrow boxes used for breeding rabbits, with holes for egress. Inside, some are elegantly furnished, or rather crowded with furniture, as far as is possible in this climate. The principal commercial, and other respectable houses, are on the main plaza, while the little plaza is the quarter of grog shops and groceries, and is often the scene of drunken brawls and riots .-After dark, in troublesome times, foreigners have no business there. The streets are irregular, narrow, and crooked, with the exception of one, from seventy to ninety feet in width, and may be called the promenade of Guaymas. It is the highway to the interior, add about threequarters of a mile in length. It is a pleasant place of an evening, wind permitting, and freed from indecent Indians; but like most of Sonora, it shows best by moonlight. Outside of can judge. The dress of the ladies is plain, this main street and the plaza, everything wears fashionable and elegant. Bonnets are not used, the garb of misery and filth. The water lot ex- and as the ladies go out in the air only about citement has reached here, and many are fenc-sunset, their long raven tresses show to great led in squads of three and four by a man on mule-back, the rear brought up by about 25 ing off property and building

Early in the morning the streets are occupied by venders of eatables, and carriers of late, in European style.' water, which fluid is distributed about town on docile asses and sold by the bag, at the rate of three or four cents a bushel! Boef is sold in dry strings of great length, by the vara, (hiexican yard.) Fish, when to be had, are sold by the bundle; oysters by heaps. During the rest of the day the screets are dull, and only occu-

ners and grog shops.

After 5 o'clock, P. M., the sun has sunk behind those rugged hills, a cooling breeze comes over the blue waters of the Gulf, the sky is tinged with those brilliant varigated colors so peculiar to a southern clime, and it is decidedly the most pleasant portion of the day. The grand street than assumes a more lively appearance; parties of ladies and gentlemen are out promenading. They have no public amusements, and but very few private parties or balls. After 10 in the evening, the streets are deserted, except by the patrol or the solitary straggler. The principal part of the town is lighted at night, and a strong police force kept in the streets. The policemen are armed with guns and lanterns, the latter the most dangerous wenpon, as is generally supposed. During the night the police walk about and cry every half hour-"Hail Mary, full of grace : it is serene."

The people of Guaymas (in peaceable times) if not polite to strangers, are at least not hostile, which is much in their favor. There are times, however, when Gunymas is no place for Igners, especially Americans.

There are several hotels, with pretty good fare considering the difficulty of obtaining vegetables. Sleeping accompilations you furnish yourself. The best plan of living is to rent a room, furnished with a few necessary articles, which will cost about \$20 per month.

Guaymas in a commercial point of view is the most important place in Sonora, and is the only seaport open to foreign trade, which is far more extensive than is generally supposed .-The whole commerce is concentrated in the hands of a few persons, and they, with a few government officers and owners of estates, compose the aristocracy of the country. The importing business, as it is managed at present, requires a large capital, as goods are chiefly bought in Europe, and eighteen months or two years is often lost between the shipment and sale. The chief imports are English and French dry goods, and groceries, common cotton fabries, &c., from San Francisco.

The chief article of agriculture shipped from Guaymas is an excellent article of flour; there is no other farming produce to ship and even much of this cannot be exported, on account of the great distance from the agricultural regions to the port and the difficulties of transportation. But the principal resourses of this department are its mines and placers of gold, silver, and copper. Several millions of silver are annually shipped to Europe, and a great deal to the United States, notwithstanding the ruin and abandonment of many mines which formerly yielded six or eight millions yearly.

The papers in the States should be very careful how they advise Americans to go to Sonora. There is nothing to be done here by a poor man, at least not at present; although the country contains great mineral wealth. Capital and scientific miners and smelters are wanted here as well as in Arizona.

Guaymas can boast of a great many young ladies, agreeable in their manners, so far as I advantage, accompanied, as they generally are, by a pair of lustrous black eyes and brilliant teeth. The bette class of gentlemen dress of

An editor visiting the United States Supreme Court at Washington, says of the Judges, "eight of them looked for all the world like a row of worn out nurses sitting in an intelligence office waiting to be hired."

The old line, straight out, anti abolition, anti of the day the screets are dull, and only occu-pled by lazy Yaqui Indians lying about the cor-independent ticket for the fall election. The Largest Hotel in the World.

The following brief description of a mammoth hotel in Paris, conducted on the American plan, we take from the correspondence of the Baltimore American:

Our party teached Paris at midnight, and proceeded direct to the Hotel de Louvre, the largest and most magnificent hotel in the world about three times as large as the St. Nicholas in New York, and on a scale of grandeur that corresponds with everything you meet in Paris. It is constructed of white stone, with three large court yards in the interior, entirely covered with glass roofs, and each yard a per-fect conservatorie of flowers in full bloom, whilst the cleanliness preserved in all parts of the establishment is of the most marked character. The hotel is five stories high, and there is an office on each floor, in which all the business of those having rooms on the floor is transacted, the same as if there were four separate hotels. The officials are all in a uniform of blue dresses with white buttens, and caps with red bands. The building occupies a large square of ground, directly in front of the Palace du Louvre and the Invalides, being about 600 feet front and 250 feet deep. The whole lower story, on all its four sides is occupied by stores. The main courtyard in front, called the Court d'Honour presents a striking specimen of Cour d'Honour, presents a striking specimen of the progress made by mo lera civil architecture. From this court a light and elegant doublebranched marble stau case gives access to an arched Corinthian gallery 98 feet by 26, the ceiling of which is beautifully painted with figures representing the twelve months. This gallery communicates with the dining room, a hall, 131 first by 42 with an altitude of 34 feet, the ceilflect by 42, with an altitude of 34 feet, the ceilings, hangings, decorations, &c., being of the most gorgeous description. An illuminated clock in the Cour d'Honour communicates the time to all the bracket clocks throughout the building by electricity; traveler's baggage is conveyed from story to story by machinery, does are slid down hot from the kitchen into ri. ks which, moving along a subterranean rail-way, transport them with great speed to a point where, by another contrivance, they are safely hoisted up to the dining-room; the waiters are summoned by electric bells, which at once call their attention and denote to them where they are wanted, and everything that science can accomplish is here applied to the saving of la-

Army News.

The following officers, ordered to the Department of New Mexico, are ordered to report at Fort Leavenworth, on the 10th of July:

Maj. Caleb C. Sibly, Byt. Lieut. Col. Daniel T. Chandler, Cept. W. B. Johns, Byt. Major Wm.

T. H. Benole, Let Lieut. Andrew Leakann Lat.

T. H. Brooks, 1st Lieut. Andrew Jackson, 1st Lieut. L. K. Jackson, 2d Lieut. R. V. Bonneau,

2d Lieut. Rayal T. Frank.

Col. J. B. Magruder's battery is to march from Newport, R. I., and take post at Fort Leavenworth, where on artillery school is soon to be established.

The 2d regiment of Infantry will be stationed in the Department of the Platte.

A military party for the exploration of the Yellowstone river will leave Fort Leavenworth about the 1st of June, under the command of Captain Reynolds of the Topographical Engineers. The party will be occupied on this duty

about eighteen months.

Col. Steptoc, and Captains Carr and Palmer, have obtained leave of absence, with permission to visit Europe.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—The San Antonio Herald says: "On Sunday we went to see the reconnoitering expedition, under command of Lt. Hokles, off. The Alamo Plaza presented a live r scene, full of bustle and preparation, the packing of camels, &c. Thirty wagons drawn by six mules each, led off, then followed an ambulance or two,, then came twenty-two camels pack mules-their neat packs, trimmed manes and tails, and good condition, forcibly im-pressed us with their wonderful adaptness to all sorts of travelling purposes—the whole stretch-ing out nearly half a mile, making the most interesting caravan we have ever seen, a mixture of the Oriental and Brother Jonathan. At camp Hudson the expedition will finish its outfit, and we suppose commence operations from there. We are not exactly informed as to the object of the expedition, but believe it is to make a reconnoisance of the country between here and El Paso, ranging between the present road and the Rio Grande.

FUNERAL OF BARON HUMBOLDT,-A telegraphic despatch from Berlin to the London Times thus mentions the last services over the remains of the illustrious Humboldt:

The solemn funeral procession of Alexander Von Humboldt is now on its way to the Cathedral. All that represents science, art and intelligence in Berlin joins in the procession. Three Chamberlains in gold costume, bearing the orders of the illustrious deceased, precede the funeral car, which is drawn by six horses from the royal stables. Upon the car is a simple, uncovered coffin of oak, adorned with flowers and laurels. On either side of the car are students, bearing green palm branches.

A line of carriages of immense length closes the procession. The Prince Regent and all the Princesses are assembled in the Cathedral, awaiting the arrival of the great philosopher's mortal remains. A mouraful aspect overspreads

The Los Angeles Vineyard has the following paragraph:

The steamer Senator on her trip of April 1st, brought down in charge of Wells, Fargo & Co., \$40,000 for Fort Yuma. On the arrival of the steamer, Mr. Buchanan, the efficient manager of that firm, started for the Colorado with the money. He reached there, and having dis-charged that part of his duty, he took charge of forty-six pounds of silver in bars, from the Hen-tzelman mine of Tubac in Arizona, and \$1,400 of Gila and Colorado gold dust, and returned to this place right side up, in time for the steamer which left here on Sunday, the 12th ult.

ARRIVAL OF MORMONS .- The arrivals of immigrants from Europe are, at present, very large, over 5,000 having been landed in New York during a week, and several ship loads are due. Yesterday the packet ship William Tapscott discharged over 700, all of whom are converts to Mormonism, and intend to proceed converts to Mormonism, and intend to proceed to Utah. Their nationalities are as follows:—
English, 232; Scotch, 31; Irish, 7; Welsh, 30; Swiss, 4; Danish, 224; Swedish, 108; Norwegians, 16—Total 652. This includes only adults, the total number, counting children, being 625. They are all farmers, mechanics and laborers, and of the counting children, being 625. and aside from their religious views, will be a valuable acquisition to the great western terri-

FAST TIME ON THE O. M. LINE.—The San Francisco National of April 13th, received by the last overland mail at St. Louis, has the following paragraph:

AN Exciting Ber .- We learn that Thomas Janes, of Buffalo, New York, the head manager of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s house, made a bet of \$5,000 with Commodore Vanderbilt, against the latter's magnificent \$10,000 span of horses, that the overland mail, with dates of the 21st that the overland mail, with dates of the 21st.
March, would arrive in San Francisco before
the passengers by the Nicaragua line steamers
landed in this city. By the arrival of the overland mail yesterday, Janes won the span of
horses. The bet was made in the Union Club,
New York. Janes is interested in the Butterfield stage line.

DEATH OF Mas. KEY.—Mrs. Mary Taylor Key died at Baltimore on Wednesday last, at the advanced age of 75 years. This venerable lady was the widow of Hon. Francis S. Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner," and mother of the unfortunate P. Barton Key, of Washington

RAISING OUR OWN TEA .- It is stated, from Washington, that the Agricultural Department will have, by the autumn, China tea plants enough for 60 acres of ground. They are to be distributed among gentlemen who are wil-ling to give their cultivation a fair trial.

The deficit in the accounts of ex-State Treas-rer McMeans, of California, is \$108,000. Proceedings have been commenced against his sureties.

FANATICISM .- Joshna R. Giddings of Ohio, the notorious negro sympathiser, has been lately writing a fierce abolition letter, which is being published in the Southern States as a manifestation of Northern sentiment. This is a grave mistake. The number of persons in the Free States who support the unjust, foolish, and incendiary doctrines of Giddings, Garrison and others of that stripe, are very few.